

SYDNEY
SCHOOL OF AIR
MECHANICS

PRICE TWOPENCE

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
No. 71-131. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 12th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified, that the BALLOT for the election of two Auditors for the city of Sydney, for the years 1871 and 1872, will take place between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at the several places hereunder specified:

GIFFS WARD—Clareville Cottage, 40, Upper Port-street.

BOURKE WARD—Premises, 61, Elizabeth-street.

ERISMAN WARD—Corner of Broad and Elizabeth-street.

MACQUARIE WARD—Temperance Hall, PH-street.

COOK WARD—Water Reservoir, Crown-street.

FITZROY WARD—161, William-street.

PHILLIPS WARD—Corporation School, Pitt-street.

DENISON WARD—Old Sydney Hall, Snarret-street.

MICHAEL CHAPMAN,
Returning-Officer.

No. 71-132. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 12th December, 1871.
ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.—NOTICE
Hereby given, in terms of the provisions of the
Corporation Act of 1870, that the persons whose names
have been put forward have been nominated to fill the
office of AUDITORS, for the City of Sydney, for the year
1872, viz.:—
BUCHANAN, DAVID, Elizabeth-street; nominated
by W. J. Cotton and Patrick Fox, King-street; and
others.
CHANDLER, ALFRED, 401, George-street; nominated

By Samuel Ayres, Pitt-street; Samuel Ayres,
Forbes-street, and others.

CLARKE, ROBERT STEPHENSON, 179, Pitt-
street; nominated by Edward Haynes and William
Russell, Pitt-street, and others.

CREMEN, TIMOTHY JAMES, 333, Saxe-street;
nominated by Thomas Miller, 147, Woolloomoore-
street; H. W. Foster, 146, Victoria-street, and
others.

DEANE, CHARLES M., of Bridge-street; nominated

JOSEPHSON, ISAAC J., 223, Macquarie-street; nominated by Samuel Baylis, Forbes-street; W. J. Davies, Francis-street, and others.

M'NIELLY, ALEXANDER, Albion-street; nominated by Edward Conn, Pitt-street; and Hugh Davis, Oosthoek road; street.

M'NIELLY, ROBERT TEMPLETON, Albion-street; nominated by Edward Conn, Pitt-street; and Hugh Davis, Oosthoek road; street.

O'DWYER, Castlereagh-street.
O'NEILL, J. G., 106, York-street: nominated by J. M.
Slattery, Queen-street; F. Mason, 48, York-street
and others.
SADLER, EDWARD, King-street: nominated by W.
Colton; Patrick Fox, of King-street, and others.
SIM, ALEXANDER, 121, Bourke-street: nominated by
Allen Hollenshead, Forbes-street; Michael J. Lambert
Buckingham-street, and others.
TAYLOR, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, 17, Brisbane

street, nominated by Charles Dixon, 2d, Lower Canal-
bell-street; Michael Tierney, 17, South Head Road
and others,
MICHAEL CHAPMAN,
Returning-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—Extraordinary
Vacancy.—Notice is hereby given, in accordance
with the provision of the Municipalities' Act of 1867, that
an ELECTION to supply the extraordinary vacancy in the

office of ALDERMAN for the Upper Ward, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Robert Campbell, will take place at the Council Chambers, Old South Head Road, at noon WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. Nominations must be in writing and delivered to the Returning Officer seven days at least before the said 27th instant.

J. P. SMITH, Returning Officer,
Council Chambers, 11th December, 1871.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN

NOTICE is hereby given, that a **MEETING** of the **ELECTORS** of **COOK** and **KINGSTON, WARDS** of the **Borough**, will be held at the **Council Chamber**, **Paramatta Road**, at noon on **THURSDAY**, the **29th** day of **December** next, for the purpose of **NOMINATING** and **ELECTING** an **ALDERMAN**, in the room of **G. W. Barker, Esq.** resigned. **Notices** of nomination to be delivered to the Returning-Officer seven days at least before the day of nomination.

PUBLICATIONS.
SYDNEY PUNCH CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
Subscribers and Regular Purchasers are informed
that they can procure the Christmas Number on Decem-
ber 16, without extra charge.

SYDNEY PUNCH.
Price One Shilling.
Punch-nello; or, Children's Punch.
13 Pages of Tales and Poems, Charades, &c.,
Splendid Picture, entitled
BLINDMAN'S BUFF;
or, PUNCH-at Play with the Children.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES—Supplement.
Gibbs, Shallah, and Co., Printers and Publishers, 10 Pitt-street; Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street; and a News-agent.

ILLUSTRATED—SYDNEY NEW BOOK AND SHEET.
NEW SOUTH WALES WEATHER ALMANAC
for 1872. New Ready, price 6d.

MORE'S BOOK ALMANAC for 1872, price 1 post 1s 4d, contains 144 pages of useful information

MORE'S BOOK ALMANAC, for 1872 is the cheapest, best, and most useful almanac published.

MORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC contains really **USEFUL** information. 6d, post 8

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

REASONABLE BOOKS.
at the Direct of 'a National' Treatment

There is at present a very large and carefully-selected stock of BOOKS suited for the season.

Orders from the country will receive special attention.

Liberal discounts allowed to teachers and purchasers of small parcels.

Address JOHN MAILBE, Depository, 266, George-st.

THE BEST Almanac published for 1872 is COOK'S.
Price 6d, post free 8d. 670, George-street.

CHRISTMAS and New Year Cards, the best and
cheapest, from 3d each, at COOKE'S.

CHEAPEST Assortment of Christmas Cards at F.
E. COLE'S, George and King etc. (late City Bank).

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, best. F.
and E. COLE, George and King etc. (late City Bank).

CHEAPEST SHOP for Books and Stationery. F. and
E. COLE, George and King etc. (late City Bank).

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Rival Fairies; an Australian Story, for children, 1s., by post 1s. 2d.

THE RIVAL FAIRIES, price 1s., by post 1s. 2d. To be had of all booksellers.

CHEAPEST assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS, at Turner's cheap bookshops, Hunter-st. and Brickfield.

CHISTMAS, New Year, and Birthday Cards, remarkable for elegance and cheapness. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

STEREOSCOPIC Pictures of Sydney.—The Harbour
Botanic Gardens, a large variety. Clarke, Hunter-
A **LYELL, WHITING, AND CO.,**
Accountants and Trade Assignees,
—323, George-street.

MELBOURNE: Lyell and Gowan, 46, Elizabeth-street.
LONDON: 15, Coleman-street, E. C.

T. AND A. CADELL
Auctioneers,
Woolbrokers, Stock and Station, Land and Estate Agents,
West Maitland,
and
163, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Established 12 years in Maitland.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, was awarded the **ONLY PRIZE MEDAL** for photographs at the late Intercolonial Exhibition, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park. No connection with any other house.

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LAW.

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regulations when by the proclamation was a gold-field of the
which was working the Gold-field Act-and
such regulation was then brought into
operation there.

The prohibition was therefore ordered to go, but—under
circumstances, and as the point was a new one—without
appeal.

ECCE HATILANTHUS JURIDICORUM.
Before Mr. Justice GIBBS, (Chief Justice in Regency.)
(HARRIS v. WARREN.)

This was a probate issue, in which a question had been
raised as to the validity of the testator and his wife Thomas
Warren—to make a proper will at the time when he was
said to have made that which was now sought to be proved.
The testator was a man of advanced age, and the wife
testator very shortly before the death of the latter, which
testator was occasioned by cholera. The substantial
evidence was that the testator was a man of sufficient
from the pains attendant on this disease, the testator
could, even during the intervals between the more violent
attacks, be capable of understanding his mind, and of being
able to make an intelligent disposition of his property.
The will was in favor of the claimant, Mary Harris, and
the defendant, Joseph Harris, brother of the testator,
(testator), and was disputed by the testator's brother, Joseph
Harris.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Fletcher appeared for the claimant,
and Mr. Gordon and Mr. Darley for the opponent.
The case was not concluded.

SPECIAL SITTING FOR THE TRIAL OF CASES.
Before Mr. Justice FAYMOUTH and a jury of four.
(HARRIS v. WARREN.)

The trial of this case, which had already lasted eight
days, was resumed and concluded.

Witnesses were called for by John Schofield agent

James Harnley, the trespass complained of being an entry upon plaintiff's land, on or near the old Windsor road, and which was proved by the evidence to have been made at the time the defendant was absent from the premises; secondly, that the land and trees thereon were the property of the plaintiff; and thirdly, that the defendant had no right to enter upon the land.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Innes, instructed by Mr. T. Helges, appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir William Manning, G.C., and Mr. C. J. Manning, instructed by Mr. Bull, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. Alexander Douglas, of 223, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Henry Edgell, of Neutral Bay, North Shore; and Mr. John J.F., of Homebush; and Mr. Hugh Dixon, jun., of 362, College-street.

The dispute as to the ownership of land, out of which this action had arisen, had already formed the subject of a former trial before the same jury, in the year 1870, between the parties to this action. The only difference as to the question between that case and the present was that the plaintiff now sought to establish his title to the land, whereas he had previously disclaimed it. There was, however, no new evidence on both sides at the present trial. Forty

the witnesses were examined altogether—nineteen for the plaintiff in the first instance, twenty-four for the defendant, and one for the plaintiff in reply. The verdict of the jury at the former trial had been in favour of Schofield, on the strength of his possessory title, but coupled with an expression of opinion in favour of Harris's claim. A new trial had been moved for, but the decision had been reserved until the present case should

have been held. The litigants were both old residents on the Windsor Road, near the property in dispute, which consisted of 150 acres of land at

Benjamin Hill, a native of Tonguebone. The plaintiff's evidence was that he and his family had been in possession and enjoyment of the premises for more than 20 years. His father-in-law, James Harley, owned 600 acres, of which the 160 acres in question formed a part. The whole had been in the possession of the Harleys for more than 40 years. By Harley during his life, and afterwards by plaintiff, who claimed through him under Harley. Various acts of ownership and possession were shown by the plaintiff were proved to have been done by the Harleys, such as the mounding of cattle and the burning of the ground, the turning off of trespassers, the stopping of persons from cutting and splitting timber, and the posting of signs forbidding others from cutting timber on the land in question. Some witnesses went so far as to prove that the plaintiff had turned off persons sent there by the Harleys to cut timber on the land. The plaintiff also admitted that his father-in-law had sometimes run him. No documentary evidence was produced, except of a lease granted by Harley, dated 1870, giving him an estate for years. The defendant failed to give him any statutory title. The defendant failed to

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The jury were addressed by counsel on either side. The defendant's attorney summed up, instructing the jury upon the nature of the statutory title—exclusive possession—which they must find to have been made out by the plaintiff in order to sustain his right to recover in this case. He also pointed to the particular issues raised by the pleadings, and to the salient points of the evidence which had been given.

The jury had been out for over two hours and at half-past a verdict of three-fourths was accepted by counsel. This verdict was for the plaintiff on both issues, with £11 damages.

His Honor certified for a special jury.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
TUESDAY.
Before Mr. District Court Judge Dowling and a jury of four.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY v. JOHN CAMPBELL.
This was an action brought by the Commercial Banking Company of Australia, Limited, against John Campbell, of Scotland, for waste, trover, and detinue. It was averred that defendant

It will become tenants to plaintiffs in respect of the dwelling-house, lands, and premises, and covenants, and the defendant has complained that each tenant (as it will be) between the 1st of October, 1871, and the 28th of November (directly following) the defendant had wrongfully caused to be committed waste, and caused damage to the said house, and premises, and grounds, and the defendant has complained that the piling down of part of a wall, the removal of the fire-grates, damages to one kitchen range, the removal of a wall of folding-doors, the removal of one copper, and the removal from the said laundry, the removal of one side of the said range, the removal of the door of the tub, the removal of the upper part of a pigeon-house, the removal and breaking of a flag-staff, and the damage to two ornamental pine trees growing on the lands adjacent to the said house, and the defendant has complained of the removal of the said trees growing on the lands adjacent to the said house, and the defendant does not do so the damage nor causes the waste; and *secondly*, that the "goods" did not belong to

the plaintiffs. The defendant had been the owner since,

10

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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

December 11.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 12.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 13.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.
December 14.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 15.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 16.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 17.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 18.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 19.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 20.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 21.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 22.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 23.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 24.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 25.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 26.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 27.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 28.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 29.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.
December 30.—Alhambra (s.), from Newcastle.
December 31.—Maggie, from Newcastle; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SWINNY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish country agents with copies of accounts previous to the 20th instant. December, 1871.

P. LASSITER and CO., now selling off remaining stock of new shipments of articles for the DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST TABLE, equipped to the requirements of the best of taste and economy. Their TABLE CUTLERY, comprising best ivory-balanooside and lockfast table and dessert knives, unwarranted of first-class quality, and silver-plated spoons, forks, and irrevocable knives and forks for ordinary use, at reduced prices.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, consisting of elegant designs in cruets, dish covers, pickle frames, tea, table, and dessert SPoons and FOrNS; extra dishes, butter plates, egg frames, tea and breakfast services, and every article for the table, equal to solid silver in appearance and durability, and forming a magnificent display worth inspecting.

COOKING STOVES AND COOKING UTENSILS for the preparation of first-class cookery.
Every article guaranteed to be as represented.

P. LASSITER and CO., 421, George-street.

CONTRACTORS' PLANT, consisting of Locomotive and Portable Steam Engines, Steam Winches, Sggonas, Cranes, Winches, and sundries, for SALE, cheap.

R. W. G. AINSWORTH, York-street.

SCHEPPE'S BODAGATE WATER, and Lemonade, sold by Messrs. J. W. G. Ainsworth, 421, George-street, and at the Principal Hotels, Cafes, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR.—Protestantism BAZAAR.
TODAY DAY, at Temperance Hall. Opens at 11 o'clock.

BAZAAR, THIS DAY.—Splendid assortment of all kinds of Articles. Admission, One Shilling.

MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The cheapest Stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSKAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The cheapest Stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSKAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
The cheapest Stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSKAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS and HATS.
The cheapest Stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSKAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

NEW MANTLES—SILK and GRANADINE.
The cheapest Stock in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSKAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.

NOT A LITTLE CLOTHES FOR ALL.
J. B. BROWN, on CLOTHING eclipses all others for QUALITY and VALUE
Bullard's SHIRTS are the BEST and CHEAPEST
Bullard's TROUSERS cannot be EXCELLED
Bullard's COATS, suits, and overalls, are the MOST
Bullard's BOYS' CLOTHING excel in style
Bullard's Ties, Collars, Scarfs, Braces, &c.
The Breaker-up of Bullard's passage, 421, George-street.

VOICE selections of reasonable BOOKS at the Reli-
gious Book Store, 421, George-street.

DOMESTIC ADVERTISING.—ADVERTISING
BOARDS TO LET ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL
STREETS.
HENRY GRIFFITHS, 174, Pitt-street, Sole Lessee.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871.

The Legislative Assembly, yesterday,
Ministers, in answer to questions, said: That the Government were not prepared to consider the subject of Equity reform; that the number of acres of wool carried by railway from Goulburn to Sydney, between the last October, 1870, and last April, 1871, was 1,900,000; that the quantity of wool carried in the months of September, 1870, and November, 1870, was 330,000; and in the same months of 1871, 400,000; that the proceeds of the duties and loan of the £240,000 used for Public Works, had been applied in the usual manner to loans and interest, and that £234,662 had been expended previously provided, and £463,306 had been temporarily used to meet payments pending the negotiation of the Treasury bills; that the amount expended by the Government during the month of September, 1871, up to the 1st January, 1871, was £178,822; and on the 8th Section, £20,000; that the amount expended on the 10th September, 1871, on No. 7 section, was £100,000; that the Government proposed to provide provision was made for opening the Western line from Rydal, until the line was completed throughout; that Government would take steps to insure the completion of the Western line before the end of the year, and at some of the cattle imported per Parramatta had owner signs of foot and mouth disease, but in such a manner as to lead to the inference that it had been broken down by the disease.

The petition from the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, the correspondence regarding the surveying of the Presbytery and Synodical grounds at Middlehead, &c., was ordered to be laid on a table.

A bill to authorise a supplementary grant of land to the Agricultural College of Sydney, to be situated near the Sydney Hall, and to enlarge the time for completing the same, was brought in by Sir JAMES MARTIN, and he read it a first time.

Mr. MACLEAY moved the receipt of a letter from the Hon. Mr. STEPHENSON, resigning his seat as member forudgee, and the seat was declared vacant.

Mr. MACLEAY moved a resolution declaring the entire railway goods rates as excessive. The very objection to the rates was, that they were too low; and it was necessary that some steps should be taken for reducing them; and as the answer to all deputations had been that the Ministry had made up its mind on the subject, and that it was not going to alter the rates in House. Besides this, the scale was very complicated, and was difficult to be understood, when it ought to have been as clear and unmistakable as the scales of the other railways. It was also stated that the rates were excessive, so much so as to allow of carriers being able to compete with the railway, and gave a considerable margin of saving to go into the pockets of the carriers. It was also stated that the member quoted from a variety of statistics to show how injuriously the rates were acting, and the rates at which carriage could now be procured. He thought that the railway was charging too much, and ought to charge; but it was quite evident that they were now charging too high. At the same time he admitted that the fixing of the rates might be left to the railway companies, but he would have the rate of carriage laid before Parliament before they were enforced, so that no person might have it in his power to ruin a number of individuals by an impolitic change.

Mr. BYRNES reminded the House that the carriers and country representatives had been most earnest in pressing upon the Government to push on railways into the interior; that it was now their duty to do so, and that they began to agitate for using it at such a rate as would not pay far working expenses. In fact, the residents at Goulburn who had been eager to have the railway pushed forward, were now agitating to stop it to prevent the Government from obtaining an amount as would be a fair equivalent for the work performed. One of these gentlemen had even written to direct the pockets large sums at the disposal of his agent to give £1 per ton above the railway fare, rather than send per train. He quoted from statistics to show that our goods-rates were lower, in very respect, than those charged in South Australia, and asked if they were to be allowed to continue to be used there ought to pay honestly for the convenience they enjoy, and not throw upon the company the cost of what they themselves enjoyed.

Mr. ALLEXANDER denied that there was any combination amongst the Goulburn storekeepers. They were merely anxious to get the railway free from tariff could only allow them to do so.

Sir JAMES MARTIN quoted from a prospectus of the Goulburn Railway League to show that Mr. Alexander was directed to make a report on the combination. If there was a meeting of the carriers—the railway on one side and the wagon on the other—was the need of all this talk? Let the storekeepers use the cheaper conveyance and say more about it. But there was nothing more to be said. It seemed to him as if the storekeepers of the South wanted to cut down the railway rates to something lower than the carriers' charges, and in doing so, to put into the pockets large sums at the expense of the rest of the community. They wished have a certain and rapid mode of conveyance at a cost less than a long and uncertain means. By the adoption of this new scale of charges there had been

The eleven months of this year an increase of £600 on our railway receipts, and by the end of next year we shall have increased to £200,000. It was not a time when they should have been so large an amount as this, merely to put the key into the pockets of a few storekeepers who were to get the money and pay it away into the income, and the next day called for a dividend in the shape of carriage below what the working expenses had justified.

Mr. WILKINSON contended that the railway receipts were increasing previous to the adoption of the new rates of charges, and that there would have been an increase in the revenue without that new rate. Under such circumstances there was no justification for imposing so large an increase upon the former rate.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that the resolution came from the House in a form that rendered it impossible for members to do anything satisfactorily. He admitted that there had been some mistakes made in classification, but this was not the mode of amendment. If nothing could be more unwise than forcing through interference with a complete change of purely of Executive control. The railway imposed were not to be excessive, but they were called so by some few persons, who, after having seen the evidence, had taken a wrong view. They were now asked to say something like an equivalent for the work done. For his part, he agreed of the action taken by the Government, and he thought that the railway had been doing had the check to raise the rates in the interest of the country, in that they must have known that by so doing they would raise a fierce spirit of antagonism about their own rates.

Mr. LACKY thought that a complete justification of course taken by the Government was to be found in comparison of our present railway rates with those of neighbouring colonies. The defence offered by the Government had been a completely false charge brought against them. He believed it would be better to have a permanent scale of charges, so as not to interfere unduly with producers; and he thought that the Government might consider the policy rather than that of individuals.

Mr. BAKER was of opinion that the railway fare for passengers was as much too low as the rate for goods was too high. He thought that the Government were very far from being economical in the way of money by the expending days instead of using the night. It was sufficient of itself to show that the Government were not economical in the way of money. In the motion of Mr. TNAU, the debate was adjourned to Friday evening.

Mr. HENRY ADJOURNED at five minutes past 11, until to-morrow, this day.

From the personal differences to which the book of Captain PALMER has given rise, the relations of the colony to the mother country, its trade and to the British Government have become an important illustration. Captain PALMER has suggested rather than proved the difference of the people of this colony to the people of the labour-recruiting trade. He has even it at least to be inferred that they had rather that the criminal should escape than that he should be brought to judgment. We can imagine, however, that he would meet with men in English language, taken as expressive of the prevailing opinion, would imply connivance or indifference, and the informed, perhaps too rashly than the official, reflect they would neglect positive duty or reject the guilty from the punishment due to their crimes. Men who belong to learned professions very often adopt the conclusion of the condition of life is "pursuit and pleasure," that human beings invariably oppress other when they have the power, that to prevent this is no part of their duty or interest, accepting it comes before them professionally; that the proper relaxation is not going into the history of unindicted wrong, or the plainest, to read novels, and drink champagne. Hence, the remarks in English language casually dropped, would imply cold indifference to any cause, if not to the list. There is indeed another class of persons who are not at all indifferent to evil, who delight in it, and mock the efforts by which it is sometimes brought to punishment. ROBERTSON'S long defence of himself is available to him. He explains some things which were not clear to Captain PALMER, and think has justified the Government he presents.

The importance of the correspondence is that it reveals the inefficiency of law to meet cases of kidnapping under the existing circumstances. The judgment of the Court of Admiralty pronounced that there was no sufficient evidence of an intention to free the men slaves. We do not at all impute the judgment pronounced. If there was no evidence of this intention, whatever it might be the common notion of the purpose of the Daphne could not be demonstrated, then the Daphne could not be deemed as a slave. The CHIEF JUSTICE, of course, personally sympathetic with gallant captain in his desire to stop transactions which were then becoming notorious and which were infamous. But the Committee of short cuts to reach even the guilt, and even forbid it ever should, since it would be made available to reach the innocent. Judge that smites contrary to law not only the man who corruptly perverts it, who acts without its authority. Therefore while sharing Mr. ROBERTSON'S satisfaction that the Judge resolved to grant the certificate by which Captain PALMER was saved violence in the honest and zealous discharge of what he deemed a duty, we should have found the reason that a desire to screen officers from responsibility, however, to read these papers in light of recent disclosures. We have an accumulation of evidence that violence and the daily disgrace the commerce of a civilized nation. These statements have not reverberations of one or two facts, but have come with circumstantial evidence of time and place, which no general impression. We gave a series of murders resulting from this trade, of sessions in its prosecution, which may have led to many more, all which were made known at this public trial every day. It did not come from missionary or Bishop except what related to the death of Bishop ROBERTSON and his companions. And yet there among all the facts produced, which could be made the subject of investigation—any that would stand the test of the rules of evidence? Where an agent on board a ship, as in the case of the Jason, is not a partaker of the crime, he cannot be a witness against it; but it is probable that in most cases the guilty would escape. It is clear, therefore, that the impunity of criminals committed under a barbarous rule is hereby virtually diminished by laws and regulations which lead us to expect to see the brief but decisive letter of Bishop ROBERTSON on this subject, is amply justified the proceedings of our Courts. Captain PALMER is, perhaps, blameable for not taking account the real difficulties of the case—contributing to want of will what arose from lack of authority. Second-hand information for private life is often perfectly reliable. A man of serious character makes a formal statement, giving an account of what he has said to a second person. There can be no doubt of the competence of the respondent. But his information can be relied in no Court of Justice as against the wildest denial of the greatest scoundrel. It

the hundred forms in which society secures great advantages in the instance to the general principle.

The British Government, in leaving this to bear the expenses occasioned by prosecution, has given our Ministers fair grounds of complaint. The ship did not go to this port. The crime committed was no special reference to it. The expenses defrayed were arbitrarily imposed. In case of a common duty of every part of the revenue, that of any of the parties, and the expense of their custody. The cost of this colony would certainly not be a common duty of every part of the revenue on account of the local incidents of the sea; but when the official correspondence of a spirit so narrow in the financial treatment of the colonies, a disposition so shameless to exaggerate their cost to the Empire, it is not improper to call for an adjustment which requires that a common benefit—protection of high seas—should be paid for out of the colony.

It should be sorry, indeed, if a few hasty resolutions or rash conclusions increased the efficacy of Captain PALMER'S complaint, or let it stand at home to suppose that the abuses are less prevalent and less real than they are. If any good is to be done of an evil that threatens to be gigantic, it is necessary that the British Government should look fairly at the circumstances of the Polynesian people, and to regard their condition as a primary duty. If not, all regulations will only increase their sufferings. It is most certain that the deterioration of England to suppress the slave has increased the lives of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, increased the errors of the Middle Passage, and turned it into the trade only the hardened rascal, who, on any occasion of danger, would be a whole living cargo aboard. If shipping is to be practically allowed, it ought to be prohibited. If the violent carrying of men is to be the common result of trade, the stronger the hand, and the perfect the means the less will be the injury.

The project which recently appeared in the *Illustrated*, however awful it may sound, is not a kidnapping scheme, but a scheme of this journal, which is said to be semi-official organ, reminds us of the old scheme to seize the land and to make slaves of the people is the way to secure the peace and law and order, and fine young men who want estates and labour are invited to show out this "noble" scheme. We are the incident as marking the progress of the nation. They will no longer require that the navy. If they apply to the land of the natives, they will leave them their country and be their slaves as a savage people will be their slaves as the punishment which may be inflicted. We should not indeed be deterred if this plan, vigorously carried out, should be by-and-by presented to the world as a grand achievement in the history of order and peace.

The planter will thus reason:—"Why go to islands when we have labour at home?" In those islands we shall be secure. Here the natives are criminals. Let us send our people; they will burn our property. We might destroy them. But no, we will teach them to be useful labourers, perhaps free them.

The readers are already aware that one of the ablest heads of the inquiry conducted by the Colonies Commissioners was—"The establishment of a separate and distinct department of a responsible Minister." After a long investigation there seemed still to be different of opinion as to the subject of appointment of special "Ministers of Mines." Finally, however, the Commissioner recommended not only that a "Minister of Mines" should be forthwith appointed; but also, that a Minister of Mines be placed at the head of that department and that he should be a political officer responsible to Parliament.

The mineral wealth of this colony is so great, its diffused, and so various, and its economical development is so important as to this recommendation to a fair consideration which caused the President of the Commission to hesitate is said to be "the most important and proximately probable state of affairs." No doubt an increase in the number of Ministerial departments would make the administration of Governments more difficult. Members who understand mining are not numerous than gentlemen connected with a profession, and the difficulty of finding officers of the Crown might often be more serious than that of securing the services of a political officer directly responsible to Parliament and capable of watching over the internal management of the gold-fields, their local requirements, and the efficient administration of their laws." It would further duty of such an officer to be solicitous for development and prosperity of mineral resources other than those carried on in connection with auriferous deposits.

The 18th clause of the Constitution Act provides for the appointment of additional officers to sit and vote in the Assembly notwithstanding their acceptance of an office of trust under the Crown; and, if it is considered desirable to create this department with a responsible head, it would be of importance to exist in a very early date. It is certainly anomalous that a colony and growing industry like mining which is considerably to the revenue and wealth of the colony, and which is perpetually being encroached by new regulations, should have no Minister, but not even a head of the department. It would be anomalous that there should be no one to give information or speak with authority, and no one where an enquirer could obtain information. At the same time looking at the rapid growth of the public expenditure, and the importance of keeping down the expenditure of officials, it seems that it should be made out before a new department is established, and it should be demonstrated that less than this will not meet the necessities of the case.

It is interesting to read what the witnesses said regard to the matter. An objection was raised to any superintending power being given to Chief Commissioners, because of interference with the independence of the Commissioners, and it was stated that it is impossible under the present constitution "by which the Gold-fields management is made a branch of the Lands Department" to "obtain necessary information for the Government for initiating or carrying on any mining enterprise." A favourite opinion was that to efficiently manage a gold-field it is necessary to have a responsible officer to see that the work is done properly, and to be responsible to the public for the results. This is a very reasonable view, and it is one which should be taken into consideration by the Government. The fact is, that the Gold-fields are now managed by a committee of the Lands Department, and this is a very inefficient system. It is time that a separate department be created, with a Minister at its head, who should be responsible to the Assembly for the management of the Gold-fields. This would be a very desirable step, and it should be taken as soon as possible.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New Zealand, 4440	1004	1004
City of Sydney	1004	1004

Forty thousand men took part in the campaign in Hampshire and Surrey, in October last. Foreign critics pronounced the British artillery to be incomparable, the cavalry superb, and the infantry very good.

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SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

WEDNESDAY, 27th December, 1871,
THURSDAY, 28th December, 1871,
FRIDAY, 29th December, 1871,
SATURDAY, 30th December, 1871.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the GOVERNMENT of New South Wales to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on

WEDNESDAY, 27th December, at 11 o'clock.						
LONG BAY, SUBURBAN LOTS.						
Lot.	No. of Allotment.	No. of Section.	Area.			Price per "Acro.
			A.	R.	P.	
A	1	1	1	1	0	\$5 0
B	2	1	2	3	24	6 0
C	3	"	3	0	0	6 0
D	4	"	3	0	0	6 0

R	1	2	3	0	0	5	0
F	2	"	3	0	0	5	0
G	3	"	3	0	0	5	0
H	4	"	3	0	0	5	0
I	1	2	3	0	0	5	0
J	2	"	3	0	0	5	0
K	3	"	3	0	0	5	0
L	4	"	3	0	0	5	0
M	1	2	3	0	0	5	0

N	2	12	3	0	0	5	0
O	3	6	3	0	0	5	0
P	4	"	3	0	0	5	0
		Town Lots.					
Q	1	"	0	1	12	10	0
R	2	"	0	1	20	10	0
S	3	"	0	1	24	10	0
T	4	"	0	1	24	10	0
U	5	"	0	1	24	10	0
V	6	"	0	1	24	10	0

W	7	"	0	1 24	10	0
X	8	"	0	1 24	10	0
Y	1	6	0	2 0	10	0
Z	2	"	0	2 0	10	0
AA	3	"	0	2 0	10	0
BB	4	"	0	1 32	10	0
CC	5	"	0	2 0	10	0
DD	6	"	0	2 0	10	0
EE	7	"	0	2 0	10	0

FF	1	17	0	2	0	18	0
GG	2	17	0	1	32	19	0
HH	3	17	0	2	0	19	0
II	4	17	0	2	0	19	0
JJ	5	17	0	2	0	19	0
KK	6	17	0	2	0	19	0
LL	7	17	0	2	0	19	0
MM	8	17	0	2	0	19	0
NN	9	17	0	2	0	19	0
OO	10	17	0	2	0	19	0

PP	10	8	0	2	0	10	0
QQ	1	8	0	1	24	10	0
RR	2	8	0	1	24	10	0
SS	3	8	0	1	24	10	0
TT	4	8	0	1	24	10	0
UU	5	8	0	1	24	10	0
VV	6	8	0	1	24	10	0
WW	7	8	0	1	24	10	0
XX	8	8	0	1	24	10	0
YY	9	8	0	1	24	10	0

ZZ	10	10	0	1	24	10	0
AB	2	9	0	2	0	10	0
AC	1	9	0	2	0	10	0
AD	3	11	0	2	0	10	0
AE	4	11	0	2	0	10	0
AF	5	11	0	2	0	10	0
AG	6	11	0	2	0	10	0
AH	7	11	0	2	0	10	0
AI	8	11	0	2	0	10	0

ZZ	10	0	1 24	10	0
AB	1	0	2 0	10	0
AC	2	0	2 0	10	0
AD	2	0	2 0	10	0
AE	2	0	2 0	10	0
AF	2	0	2 0	10	0
AG	2	0	2 0	10	0
AH	7	0	2 0	10	0
AI	9	0	2 0	10	0
AJ	9	0	2 0	10	0
AK	10	0	2 0	10	0

THURSDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1871,
at 11 o'clock.

LONG BAY,
TOWN LOT.

A	10	2	0	10	0
B	1	0	2	10	0
C	2	0	2	10	0

U	4	"	0	2	0	19	0
D	5	"	0	2	0	19	0
E	6	"	0	2	0	19	0
F	6	"	0	2	0	19	0
G	7	"	0	2	0	19	0
H	8	"	0	2	0	19	0
I	9	"	0	2	0	19	0
J	10	"	0	2	0	19	0
K	1	11	0	2	0	19	0
L	2	--	0	2	0	19	0

D	6	"	0	2	0	10	0
E	6	"	0	2	0	10	0
F	7	"	0	2	0	10	0
G	8	"	0	2	0	10	0
H	9	"	0	2	0	10	0
I	10	"	0	2	0	10	0
J	11	"	0	2	0	10	0
K	12	"	0	2	0	10	0
L	2	"	0	2	0	10	0
M	3	"	0	2	0	10	0
N	4	"	0	2	0	10	0
O	5	"	0	2	0	10	0
P	6	"	0	2	0	10	0
Q	7	"	0	2	0	10	0
R	8	"	0	2	0	10	0
S	9	"	0	2	0	10	0
T	10	"	0	2	0	10	0
U	11	12	0	2	0	10	0

V	2	"	0	2	0	10	0
W	3	"	0	2	0	10	0
X	4	"	0	2	0	10	0
Y	5	"	0	2	0	10	0
Z	6	"	0	2	0	10	0
AA	7	"	0	2	0	10	0
BB	8	"	0	2	0	10	0
CC	9	"	0	2	0	10	0
DD	10	"	0	2	0	10	0
EE	1	14	0	1	24	10	0

PP	2	"	0	1 06	10	0
GG	3	"	0	3 19	10	0
HH	4	"	0	2 16	10	0
II	5	"	0	2 16	10	0
JJ	1	16	0	24	10	0
KK	2	"	0	2 0	10	0
LL	3	"	0	2 0	10	0
MM	4	"	1	24	10	0
NN	5	"	0	2 16	10	0
OO		"				

OD	6	"	0	3	0	10	0
PP	7	"	0	3	0	10	0
QQ	8	"	0	2	15	10	0
RR	1	17	0	1	35	10	0
SS	2	"	0	1	30	10	0
TT	3	"	0	1	25	10	0
UU	4	"	0	1	20	10	0
VV	5	"	0	1	15	10	0
WW	6	"	0	1	10	10	0
XX	7	"	0	1	5	10	0

YY	8	"	0	1	0
ZZ	9	"	0	0	35
AB	1	18	0	2	0
AC	2	"	0	2	0
AD	3	"	0	2	0
AE	4	"	0	2	0
AF	5	"	0	2	0
AG	6	"	0	2	0
AH	7	"	0	2	0
AI	8	"	0	2	0

AK	10	"	0	2	0	10	0
AL	11	"	0	2	0	10	0
AM	1	19	0	2	0	10	0
AN	2	"	0	1	24	10	0
AO	3	"	0	2	0	10	0
AP	4	"	0	2	0	10	0
AQ	5	"	0	1	24	10	0
AR	6	"	0	2	16	10	0

AS	7	"	0	3	0	10	0
AT	8	"	0	3	0	10	0
AU	9	"	0	2	16	10	0
AV	10	"	0	2	16	10	0

FRIDAY, 29th December, at 11 o'clock.
 COOBBE AND MAROUBA BAYS.

A	3	5	6	1	13	3	0
B							

B	49	..	8	2	6	3	0
C	48	..	6	0	14	3	0
D	47	..	5	0	16	3	0
E	45	..	5	2	27	3	0
F	49	..	7	0	5	3	0
G	50	..	4	1	14	3	0
H	51	..	1	0	1	2	0
I	52	..	6	0	1	2	0
J	53	..	4	3	4	3	0
K	54	..	4	3	20	3	0

L	55	4	0	8	3	0
M	56	4	0	30	3	0
N	59	4	0	34	3	0
O	60	4	2	29	3	0
P	61	4	2	25	3	0
Q	62	4	1	18	3	0
R	63	4	2	31	3	0
S	64	4	3	20	3	0
T	65	5	1	37	3	0

V	67	..	8	0	32	3	0
W	68	..	4	0	38	3	0
X	69	..	4	0	27	3	0
Y	70	..	7	0	1	3	0
Z	71	..	6	8	17	3	0
AA	72	..	6	1	36	3	0
BB	73	..	7	2	1	3	0
CC	74	..	2	2	33	3	0
DD	75	..	4	2	19	3	0
		..	5	1	17	3	0

EE	76	..	6	1 12	3 0
FF	77	..	6	2 13	3 0
GG	78	..	6	0 9	3 0
HH	79	..	9	0 13	3 0

SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock.
GOOGER and MAROUHA BAYS.

A	80	..	4	2 7	3 0
B	81	..	4	2 7	3 0

C	81	..	2	0	38	3	9
D	82	..	7	2	14	3	9
E	83	..	7	1	15	3	9
F	84	..	6	2	35	6	0
G	85	..	7	0	2	6	0
H	86	..	7	1	25	4	0
I	87	..	7	3	11	6	0
J	88	..	8	2	19	6	0
K	89	..	7	1	20	4	0
	90	..	7	3	1	6	0

L	91	..	4	2	11	6	0
M	92	..	4	3	21	6	0
N	93	..	9	1	29	6	0
O	94	..	6	2	19	6	0
P	95	..	9	0	27	4	0
Q	97	..	6	3	23	3	0

The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr.
J. Erwin, Clarence-street,
Clothing, at 11 o'clock.
Jewellery and sundries, at 3 o'clock.

